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NASHWIIIB

VOL. I.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(THE LANGE OR LINE TO COMPTITUTE A SQUARE.) se Square 1 day \$1 00-each additional insertion \$ 5 1 month 6 00 2 " 0 00 8 " 12 00 5 " 18 00 2 " 25 90

RENEWARLS AT PLRASURS. the square, one year, \$50—each additional square \$10 direction motice must be given to take out and sty pulrectionments of pearly advertises before the year appress, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be disconmuced without previous notice to us, nor will any harge be made for less than one year at the yearly Advertisers exceeding the space con-

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

acted for will be charged for the excess, "at

COMMESSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments, 200 Bbis. Salt, for sule by CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for male by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Colls ROPE, for safe by

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 half bbls. Coal Off, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for a ste by CONNOR & BRO. 50 bexes SOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BEO. 12 chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 half chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 12 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks SODA, for sale by

CONNOR & BRO. 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLISS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by 14 bbls, VINEGAR, f r sale by

10 kits SALMON, I'r sale by 24 kits MAUKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbla. TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 bbbs. MACKERSU, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

1 bbls. CIDER, for sale by CONNER & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERING, for +ale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 hove Tired Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO kegs NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & DRO.

500 bh's FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks HAMS, for sale by CONNOV A BRO.

20 casks SIDES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 200 bbis fine POTATOES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 baxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

S bbis Onion SETS, for cale by CONNOR & BRO.

O tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all serts of Goods, which we will close out low, at ar old stand, No. 5 College atreet.

ap 8

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

SUNDRIES

FOR SOUTHERN MONEY.

bars RIO COFFEE.
10 cases BLACK TEA.
20 barrels Crushed and Powdered SUGAR. 50 boxes Virgin's TODACCO.

80 boxes Star CANDLES.

50 boxes SODA, Tiles, each til cashs do: 112 lbs, each til cashs do: 50 bbls. MOLASSES. 20 boxes ground GINGER. 10 bbls. Tanner's OH. 10 boxes TUMBLERS. 10 do DECANTERS. 10 keps BUTTER, fresh.

All of which we will sell for Southern money.

TERRASS INCOMERA.

No. 7 Markot street

\$25 REWARD.

MAN, by the name of H. S. WEREP, belong fild, and hired a Horas to Here is white, cleven had sen years old fetbers rimmed to territy is without top the larger is without top the larger is will be dealed attempt to the above reward will be That will lead to the recovery

HORSE STOLEN.

ble of H. H. Hasmar, Front street JAS LOSEINERTA M. B. Tela Pa. Caraley

Mashville Union.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

To Union Men Everywhere.

Friends, we have fairly commenced the publication of an unconditional Union journal in Nashville, and so far as it has been possible for us to have access to the post-offices of Tennessee, it has been a wonderful triumph, and has won the hearty approval of the people. But the mails are at present confined to a narrow limit, and consequently our patronage cannot grow rapidly south of the city of Nashville. We therefore ask all who feel a desire to have a loyal newspaper published in this city-one which will bring to light hundreds of crimes and outrages committed by the and which the guilty authors believed A very entertainted dist would never be brought to light-to come up immediately and sustain us, by sending in subscriptions and advertising. It will be of infinite importance to the Union cause in this State to have an uncompromising Union journal published at the capital of the State. The task of conducting such a newspaper will be a most ardnous and responsible one. But we have laid our hand to the plough, and we wish to do our work well and honorably. Will not our Union friends in all parts of the county pour in their subscriptions? Strike while the iron is hot! Let us keep the flag of the Union, of law and order, streaming defiantly in the very face of the enemy, as he sullenly retires to the Gulf.

Our terms are for the DAILY UNION: One copy \$8, and \$7 for clubs of 20 copies. When we get five hundred subscribers we will begin the publication of a tri-weekly at \$5 for one copy, and \$4 for clubs of 20 copies. When one publish a weekly at \$3 for one copy, and beloing you out of your difficulty. \$2 for clubs of 20 copies.

Sketch of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

General Albert Sydney Johnston, who was

killed during the fight on Sunday, was the

senior General of the Confederate army, and regarded by Jefferson Davis as the best General in the whole robel service. He was born in Macon county, Ky., lu 1803, and consequently lifty eight years of age. After the u pal school training, young Johnston was adepted by the United States, and educated at its expense at the Military Academy at West point. On graduating he outered the 6th infantry, and was ordered to the west, During the Black Hawk war be noted as Adjutant General, President Lincoln being at the time a captain of volunteers. At the close of the war he resigned his commission, and resided first in Missouri, next in Texas. War breaking out in the latter State, he entered the Texan army as a private, and rose to high distinction. He afterwards filled the post of Secretary of War. On the annexation of Texas to the United States Johnston raised a partisan troop, which he commanded, and accompanied General Taylor to Monte rey. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to his plantation, but, being in embarrassed circumstances, he was glad to accept from the United States the post of paymaster, which was generously bestowed upon him by the Government. Under Pierce, Mr. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, made Johnston Colonel of the Second cavalry, and he sab equently received the com mand of the southwestern military district. At the outbreak of the war with Utah he was chosen, over many more skilled officers, to command the expedition which crossed the Plains. He continued to fill that post-being, in fact, dictator in the country which he ocenpied-until the rebellion took place, when he traitgrously ebandoned his flag. He is believed to have made energetic attempts to induce California and Oregon to join the rebels, but to have been foiled by the common sease of our Pacific brethren and the shgacious measures adopted by the Government. Last fall, Gen. Johnston was put in command of the rebel soldiers in the department of Kentucky and Missouri, and invested with plenipotentiary authority to control all the millitary operations in the West' His Kentucky nativity, and his thorough knowledge of the Western country, coupled with his great ability, rendered him an especially appropriate selection to the important position which he hold at the time of his capture. Geu. Johnson is six feet one Inch high, of large, bony, sinewy frame, quiet and massaming manners, all conspir ink to form a person of remarkably impos-

ad by a number of persons in the South for not reinforcing that fort, fut his friends

NASHVILLE, TENN. FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862

contended that he offered to do so, but Pil low and Floyd said that they did not want any more troops. Gens, Beauregard and Bragg were immediately sent to the West to co operate with Johnston in trying to retrieve the fortunes of the rebel cause in that quarter. No doubt Gen. Johnston had chief control of the army that attacked Gen. Grant, but, af er his fall, the command fell on Benniegard. Gen. Johnston has thus paid the penulty of his treason, and the only regret that will be expressed in that one of our gannon balls has chested the gallows. Gen. Johnston's brother, Joseph Stoddart

Joinston, was blown up several years ago,

on a steamboat on the Red viver, Louisiana.

He was at that time United States Senator, from Louisians, and some time previously noted as second for Mr. Clay, in his duel with Mr. Randolph.

A very entertaining dialogue occurred some days ago in the Governor's office, between Governor Johnson and two rebel ladies of this city, who had come to complain of the occupation of a residence belonging to the rebel husband of one of the ladies, by a Federal officer. The conversation was substantially as

Lady, I think it is too dreadful for woman in my lonesome condition to have her property exposed to fajory and destruc-

Governor. Well, Madam, I will inquire iato the matter, and if any injustice has been passable ravine for artillery and cavalty. done, will try to have it corrected. But your husband, you admit, has gone off with the rebels, and you abandoned your dwelling. Lady. My busband went off South because

It was to his interest to do so. You masn't find fault with unybody for taking care of himself these times. You know, Governor, that all things are justifiable in war.

Governor. Well, Madam, it uppears to me that this broad rule of yours will justily taking possession of your house. According to thousand names are obtained we will your maxim, I den't see any reason for

Lidy. Oh! but I didn't mean it that

Governor. No. Madam, I suppose not. will try to be more generous to you than your own rule would make me. I do not believe in your rule that "all things are justiffable in films of war." But that is just what you rebels insist upon. It is perfectly right and proper for you to violate the laws, to destroy this Government, but it is all wrong for us to execute the laws to maintain the Government.

The rebel ladies looked around in various directions, and seemed to think that they had opened a knotty argument on a dangerous subject, with a very hard adversary. Heaving a long sigh, they retired, to become, we carnestly hope, "wiser and better men."

Horrible:

We learn from a gentleman of veracity direct from Chattanooga, that the Vigilance Committee of that place recently held a meeting and determined to put to death fifteen or twenty of the prominent Union men of that vicinity upon the approach of the National

The hell-deserving villains that constitute these Vigilance Committees of the Slave States will certainly meet with a just retribution for the atrocious acts of which they have been guilty during the progress of this rebellious attempt to disrupt the American Union. We append the names of the Vigilance Committee:

VIGILANCE COMMITTER OF CHATTANGOGA,

THUNKSHEE. I-rael J. Browning, Wm. D. Pailton, John W. Hoyl. J. Swim, S. R. McCamy. * Jesse Thompson, R. M. Hooke, Malone Johnson, Edward Marsh, Wm. Moore, W. B. Whiteside James C. Owner.

05 When a rebel talks about discussion in Dixie, he means what the Irishman did:

"Pat," said Mrs. Mulrooney. " what's the matter with your head?" "Divil the matter with it at all, only me and ould Mulrooney had a bit of a discussion with sticks !", The rebels are noted for carrying on discussions with "long log and attractive address. After the bar ropes," and with "cold steel and bulthe at Fort Donelson, he was greatly censure | lets."

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF GEN-ERAL NIEGRMAN.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST) TENNESSEE, PITTSBURG, April 9, 1862. Copt. N. H McLean, A. A. Gen. Depart-

ment of the Mississippi, St. Louis, Mis-SOUTE . CAPTAIN: It becomes my duty again to port another battle fought between

two great armies, one contending for the naintenance of the best government ever devised, the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former prin-

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle ready to meet them. The battle soon waxed warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the

The most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent was kept up until nightfall, the enemy having forced the entire line to fall back nearly half way from their camps to the landing. At a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the landing, transports, &c. This point was guarded by the gunboats Tylor and Lexington, Captains Gwynn and Shirk, U. S. N., commanding, four 20-pound Parrott guns, and a battery of rifled guns. As there is a deep and imand very difficult for infantry, at this point, no troops were stationed here except the necessary artillerists, and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Maj. Gen. Buell's column 'a part of the division of Gen. Nelson) arrived, the two Generals named both being present. An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy soon driven back. In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gunboats Tylor and Lexington, and their able commanders, Captains Gwynn and Shirk. During the night the divisions under

Generals Crittenden and McCook ar-Gen. Lew Wallace, at Crump's Landing, six miles below, was ordered at an early hour in the morning to hold his division in readiness, to be moved in any direction to which it might be ordered. At about 11 o'clock the order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburg, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route hid not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action. During the night all was quiet, and feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as day dawned. The result was a gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from morning

until probably 5 o'clock in the after-

noon, when it became evident the enemy was retreating. Before the close of the action, the advance of Gen. T. J. Wood's division arrived in time to take part in the action. My force was too much fatigued from the intervening night, to pursue immediately. Night closed in cloudy and with heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by the next morning. Gen. Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of the army had retreated in good order. Hospitals of the enemy's wounded were found all along the road as far as pursuit was many graves, were also found. I enclose herewith the report of Gen. Sherman, which will explain more fully the result of this pursuit. Of the part taken by each separate command I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when reports of division

commanders are handed in. Gen. Buell coming on the field with a distinct army, long under his command, and which did such efficient service, commanded by himself in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, to make a special mention. He not only was with his command during the entire of the two days' action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three hors-

es killed under him. In making this mention of a gallant afficer, no disparagement is intended to the other division commanders, Major Generals John A McClernand and Lew-Wallace, and Brigadier Generals S. A. Hurling, B. M. Prentiss, and W. H. L. Walface, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the

Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner in

Wallace severely, probably mortally wounded. His Assistant Adjutant Gen eral, Captain W. McMichael, is missing probably taken prisoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire of the tw days in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. Wel ster, Chief of Staff; Lient. Col. J. B. Me Pherson, Chief Engineer, assisted by Lieuts. W. L. B. Jenny, and Wm. Kossac Capt. J. A. Rawlings, A. A. General W S. Hillyer, W. R. Rawley, and C. B. Lazow, Aides de Camp, Col. G. G. Pride, Volunteer Aid, and Capt. J. P. Hawkins Chief Commissary, who accompanied me upon the field.

The Medical Department, under direction of Surgeon Hewitt, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Col. Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as heretofore, both skill and bravery. At least in one instance, he was the means of passing an entire regiment in a position of doing most valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions.

Lieut.-Colonel Mcl'herson, attached to my staff as Chief of Engineer, descrees more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyoud our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and plats carefully prepared under his supervision, giving accurate information of the nature of approaches to our lines.

During the two days battle, he was constantly in the saddle; leading troops as they arrived to points where their services were required. During the engagement, he had one horse shot from under him.

The country will have to mourn the oss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloh, more properly. The exact loss in killed and vounded will be known in a day or two; at present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed, and 3,500 wounded. The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than two hundred horses killed.

The loss of the enemy, in killed and left upon the field, was greater than ours. In wounded the estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from denoralization and desertion. A flag of ruce was sent in to-day from Gen. Beauregard. I inclose herewith a copy of the correspondence.

am respectfully, your ob't ser'vt. U. S. GRANT. Major General Commanding

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS FIRTH DIVISION, Tuesday, April S, 1862. Maj. Gen. Grant, Commanding Army in

the Field : SIR: With the cavalry at my command and two brigades of my fatigued troops. went this morning out on the Corinth road. One after another abandoned camps of the enemy lined the roads, with hospital flags for their protection. At all we found more or less wounded and two days' hard fighting, and exposed in | dead. At the forks of the road I found the open air to a drenching rain during the head of General Wood's division. At that point I ordered cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry. Col. Dickey, of the Illinois eavalry, asked for reinforcements. I ordered Gen. Wood to advance the head of his column, cautiously on the left hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the third brigade of the fifth division up the right hand road. About half a mile from made. Dead bodies of the enemy and the forks was a clear field through which the road passed, and immediately beyond a space of some two hundred yards of fallen timber, and beyond an extensive camp. The enemy's cavalry could be seen in this camp, and after a reconnoisance, I ordered the two advance companies of the Seventy-seventh, Colonel Hilderbrand, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself forward into line, with an interval of 100 yards. In this order I advanced cautiously, until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted this disposition would clear the camp, I held Col. Dickey's Fourth Illinois cavalry ready for the charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their muskets and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defense of infantry against cavalry, the ground being miry and covered with fallen timber.

As the regiment of infantry broke, Dickey's cavalry began to discharge their carbines, and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the beigade to form in line of batile, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and eavalry rallied on this line, and, as the enemy's cavalry came to it, our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the field. I advanced the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Col. Dickey's cavalry a mile further on the road.

On examining the ground which had

creases daily. Their bearts are filled with hope and trust -- and firm reliance in -the glorious triumph of the Government. We will succeed. We feel it in our hearts. We know it.

We are delighted to hear that the phosphoric spunk of the levely Nashville rebels of the female persuasion is varying considerably for the better, the Brat day's action, and Gen. H. L. I been occupied by Seventy seventh Ohio, ["Thank the Lord for the variation!"